honors from a democratic people than the highest military achievement. He who subjugated the mighty power of stean to the purposes of man, and he who taught the lightning to perform your errands over boundless continents, is far worthier, in my humble judgment, of titles of disinction, if such titles are to be conferred at all, than the conduct of our army was concerned, I have nothing to of distinction, if such titles are to be conferred at all, than the most successful soldier. Ay, Mr. President, and he who criginates a great thought—he who embodies a great conception in living language, and sends it forth to enlighten and bless the world through all ages, shining and

Sir, when Jefferson penned the Declaration of Indesion in overturning thrones and principaliillustrious victories; and if the victors in her battle-fields ne consciousness that they have done their duty to as the judgment of posterity is concerned.

able Senator, but I do not wish to be misrepresented; and I know that the Senator has not done so intentionally. I id not run any parallel between the advantages of a milichuseus, (Mr. Sumner.) I repeat it, and I think no gen-tleman will deny it. I admit that the achievements of peace are greater than the achievements of war; but I have, I repeat, no respect for these transcendental peace-society men. When the nation is in a great exigency I would not give a pinch of snuff for a thousand such men. would rather have one company of well-disciplined men than all the pence societies in America.

Mr. ADAMS. I have been hesitating how I should

tote upon the question under consideration. I recollect hat I once voted, when a member of the other House, to reate the office which it is now proposed to create. I lid so with great hesitation then, and under the supposed accessity of doing so, growing out of what was then understood to be a conflict of opinion between the two highest officers in command in Mexico. I have never ceased to regret that vote, and I am not disposed to cast a simi-lar vote upon this case, after reflection. I understand that Congress has already passed a vote of thanks, as the representatives of the people of the United States, for the distinguished services rendered by General Scott during the Mexican war. That vote of thanks was the expres sion of an opinion by the representatives of the people, and a proper appreciation of the services rendered. brevet appointment could be conferred upon him, because he already held the highest office known to the military rights, I am unwilling to confer the title proposed. I trust that no one appreciates more highly the distinguished services of that person in the field than I do; but, having once voted to create the office of lieutenant general, and that may cause having ever regretted that vote, I will not now vote to body's breast. confer the title for the sake of distinction merely.

Mr. CLEMENS. I agree with the honorable Senator from Illinois (Mr. SHIELDS) that the amendment proposed by the Senator from Arkansas (Mr. BORLAND) is and we have no right to make any limitation. I hope, therefore, the Senate will not adopt the amendment.

Mr. BORLAND. Mr. President, it has been said that this proposition is unconstitutional. I confess that I am unable to see that it is so. If it can be shown, however. to be so, I will not only not insist upon it, but I will vote power and authority conferred by the Constitution upon to office. I take it, however, that that exclusive power, vested in the President of the United States by the Constitution, relates to those offices which are established by the Constitution; but that offices which we may create by law may also be filled by the law, if such be the terms of the act by which we establish them.

Mr. BROOKE. With reference to the constitutional point, it appears to me that the Senate has the right to tor speaks the truth, and that when he says "we are al point, it appears to me that the Senate has the right to advise the appointment of any officer, and that in passing this resolution we but give that advice which by the Conthis resolution we are authorized to do, and it is immaterial whether this advice is given before or after the creation whether this advice is given before or after the creation of the Senator from New that I am not to be here much longer. I respect to the subject of Cuba they have spoken the includes those who act with him. And permence the subject of Cuba they have spoken the includes those who act with him. And permence the subject of Cuba they have spoken the rejoiced" he includes those who act with him. And permence the subject of Cuba they have spoken the commence the war in order to preserve the power of the exponent to the war in order to preserve the power of the exponent to subject of Cuba they have spoken the commence the war in order to preserve the power of the exponent to subject of Cuba they have spoken they are the creation that the subject of Cuba they have spoken they have spoken they have spoken they are the creation to the war in order to preserve the power of the exponent to subject of Cuba they have spoken they h that in doing so it is acting in accordance with the Constitution, and that therefore we have the right to pass the brought against him, "Thou art he that troubleth Israel." stitution, and that therefore we have the right to pass the

vote; but as the matter is up, I must improve it. The constitutional difficulty does not trouble me at all. I am against the original proposition, and against all amendments. It will be recollected by those who take any interest in remembering what so humble an individual as sure.

myself ever did in the Senate, that when a proposition Sir. the Mexican war, and to thank them for their brilliant achievements in that war, I voted against it twice. The first time I voted alone, in a minority of one. When the resolution was first passed there were some members of gentlemen said that they could not separate a vote of thanks to those officers for victories which they had sition is one of hostility; not a savage hostility, which tinguish between thanking men for winning a victory and approving the object for which the victory was won. It is said that we live in an age of progress; but I confess. dropping some of his figures of speech; and in characis said that we live in an age of progress; but I confess, dropping some of his figures of speech; and in character myself, that I have not progressed in the age so far that I have got to that pitch in which I can make that bowie-knives and pistols to that of the physician, to the

I thought-and I am glad of an opportunity to say it now; I am glad to let it be known that I have not been spirit. converted—the Mexican war unjust and atrocious. I thought it one that marked the United States as rapacious, and the age as barbarous. I think so now. It has, in my mind, lost nothing of the character which it then had, pen of history writes the tale of that war, the justice of the sentiment which I then pronounced, and which five years of reflection have strengthened in an and which five was commenced with Gen. Jackson, repeated in the sentiment which it is demonstration, that the experiment which was commenced with Gen. Jackson, repeated in the sentiment which it is demonstration, that the experiment which was commenced with Gen. Jackson, repeated in the sentiment which it is demonstration, that the experiment which was commenced with Gen. Jackson, repeated in the sentiment which it is demonstrated, so far as the science of politics admits of demonstration, that the experiment which it is demonstrated. years of reflection have strengthened in my mind, will be

I believe that the real and substantial causes that we had for the war in which those brilliant victories were achieved were threefold. The first was that Mexico was weaker than we were. The second was that she had provinces which we wanted, and she did not want to give up. And the third one was that we wanted those provinces to extend slavery over them. Those, I believe, were the sum and substance of the causes that we had for the war with Mexico. I gather the first from the state the war with Mexico. I gather the first from the state of facts which the history of this country discloses. During the Administration which waged that war, in which such a harvest of glory has been reaped, we presented this singular spectacle. [The Government of Great Britain, whatever else may be said of it, I believe, has not been guilty of the crime of pusillanimity and weakness. I be-lieve that those patriots who have thundered against her have not brought against her the unpardonable sin of not being able to defend her own rights. That Government, at that sime, held open possession of territory to which the Departments of this Government which spoke upon it said our title was clear and indisputable—yes, sir, clear and indisputable. Great Britain had her forts, and her courts, and her armies in possession of territory to which, according to the doctrine of the men who carried

I believe the officers and men were brave and skil-

ful. I believe that so far as the mere war, after it was life-giving like the sun, is a greater conqueror than the mightiest warrior, for he conquers in the highest field—
the domain of mind. prises, as glorious as any war that was ever carried on in the world; and if it were possible—which some men seem to think it is—to separate a vote according thanks nce, and announced, as the foundation-principle of and honors to those who fought the battles, from an imhuman government, the great truth "that all men are plied commendation of the cause of the war in which they created equal," and sent that truth abroad to perform were fought, I would cheerfully vote for it. But, sir, I cannot; the war has those features in my mind; and as ties, he achieved a greater conquest than any warrior who | long as the troble partition of Poland, by the Powers that | ever led a host to battle. Peace, then has her great, her divided it, challenges the condemnation of the world, so illustrious victories; and if the victors in her battle-fields long. I believe, will the war which these United States are not distinguished by eulogies and triumphs, which made upon a sister Republic, at a time when she was rent Legislatures award, they may be well content with the by intestine commotions, for the purposes for which I beglory accorded to them by a grateful world, with the lieve that war was carried on, run parallel with it, so far

Now, sir, I am not certain that these fanatical senti-Whatever view, then, I take of this proposition, I feel ments will not be called treasonable, Mexican sentiments, myself constrained—although I cherish for the distinguished individual whom it is proposed to honor by it a respect as sincere as that of any gentleman in this Senate—to record my vote against its adoption.

Mr. SHIELDS. I did not wish to interrupt the honorable Senator, but I do not wish to be released. own souls should express it, and I am willing that they should give as many encomiums as they please upon those ary career and the advantages of men in peace. I stated his: that this country owes more to its army than it them that there was an occasion on which they might this: that this country owes more to its army than it them that there was an occasion on which they might have conferred upon Gen. Scott a title, clearly not uncontion presented this morning by the Senator from Massachusetts, (Mr. Sumne.) I repeat it, and I think no gencomplimentary to his services, and satisfactory to his pride—one, sir, that might have come not from the rep-resentatives of the people, but from the people them-selves; and if there had been this deep-seated desire in hearts which are breaking to do a worthy and fitting honor to this great leader for the signal services which he has achieved, let me tell the gentlemen that they are a little too late; the time has gone by; the vote, which cannot be reconsidered, was taken on the second day of November last; it is past; and it seems to me now that this looks as if there was a little relenting in some gentlemen's hearts. They think that the overthrow and de feat was a little too overwhelming, and for the purpose of breaking the fall and soothing the irritation which might otherwise be occasioned by the defeat, this little sop of the lieutenant generalship is to be thrown in. In that point of view, I do not think General Scott will value it very much. These services, let it be remembered, were ren-dered a good while—some five or six years—ago, and it seems to me, in that view, that this comes rather late. The judgment of the country, and the judgment of the world, have already been passed upon those achievements. The judgment of posterity will be made up, and it will not be influenced by any vote which we may pass upon the pro-position which is now before the Senate.

I am exceedingly sorry that I am placed in the posiinstitutions of our country. Now, for the sake of this tion which renders it necessary for me to make these mere name and honor, in this democratic country of equal statements and this explanation of my views—not, sir, that I have any hesitancy at any and all times to vindi-cate myself, but I do not wish, unnecessarily and causelessly, and when no good can be effected, to say any thing that may cause unpleasant feelings or reflections in any

While addressing the Senate I desire to allude to ano ther subject. During the discussion of the subject which was under consideration yesterday, a remark fell from used by the Senator from Arkansas (Mr. Borland) is the honorable Senator from Michigan (Mr. Cass) which is constitutional; and, however much I might desire to I desired to answer, and would have answered, if he had have the vote of that Senator, I trust the Senate will not agree to the amendment he proposes. It is a limitation upon the power of the President to make appointments, made. The charge of saying or doing any thing unfair is the last charge in the world which I should like to have laid at my door. It is a very serious charge to come from so high a source; and when the honorable Senator recollects that the charge of unfairness in the ordinary transactions of life, between man and man, comes with crushing force upon an individual, even if he be but his equal, most cheerfully for the resolution. I suppose that the suggestion that it is unconstitutional has respect to the charge must come when it falls from such a height as the deavor, if we can, to work up our notions to an enlarged power and authority conferred by the Constitution upon Senator from Michigan upon so humble an individual as the President of the United States to make appointments myself. [Laughter.] Sir, I do not wish to be unfair, or am trying to get an enlarged, liberal, and national view from where it was to some point nearer the Rio Grande. be inconsistent with the Constitution of the country. But unkind, or unjust to anybody; and if the sentiments which I entertain provoke volleys and torrents of eloquence upon those whose feelings are outraged by their expression on the floor of the Senate, I can say to the gentleman wait a little longer, my time is almost out.

Mr. HALE. I have no doubt that the henorable Sena-

Presented. I would have been glad to have been relieved any standing committee, and I take it to be an invitation on the part of the Senate, and the reasons which I found that the subject was up before, and the reasons which I from the ballet when the subject was up before, and the reasons which I from the ballet when the subject was up before, and the reasons which I from the ballet when the subject was up before, and the reasons which I from the part of the Senate, as they have thus excused me have now stated, are such as operate in my mind conclusion. from supervision over any particular subject, to have a general eye over the whole. And, sir, accoding to the general eye over the whole. And, sir, according to the should be remembered that the subject has been before Convention of the Democratic party in June last, the same force of my position, politely yielding to the invitation Congress once before, and they neglected or refused to do Senator warned the Democratic party in similar strains, thus tendered to me, I warn the Senate against this mea-

Sir, to-day is the most wholesome day for instruction in was before us to tender a vote of thanks to Gen. Taylor and Gen. Scott for the services which they performed in which you stand. No, sir; one of your chosen seers has admonished you that your enlargement is not that of health; that it is "swollen." The seeds of disease and decay fermenting together are making an unhealthy the Senate who thought so differently from me on that largement which may explode. It may explode, and that they might have the privilege of recording their names in has given us a most excellent lesson. When the tele-favor of it; which being done, I had the privilege of regraphic wires flashed upon him the truth that he was cording my name against it the second time. I voted elected by a majority altogether unprecedented, as I doubt against it because I acted upon the same principle as did not it was altogether unexpected; when his neighbors those men of the British House of Commons who voted and friends assembled with exultation, and went to his exultation, and went to his British officers for the victories they lodgings to congratulate him on what they considered so had gained over the American colonies, when they be-lieved that the American colonies had the right and the triumph was a time for magnanimity. I do not ask any British administration had the wrong in the contest in of your magnanimity—not the least. If I have any pewhich the victories were gained. Those distinguished titions like those, I shall ask for my friends here who are thanks to those officers for victories which they had achieved from an approval of the war in which the bat-tles were fought. They had not subtlety enough to dis-the knife to the hilt." Nothing of that sort. But I think discrimination which the patriots who sustained the American cause in the time of the Revolution in the British scenes, and now speaks of healthy and unhealthy organiscenes, and now speaks of healthy and unhealthy organizations. Yes, sir, I think it is a token of the advancing spirit of the age, and it is a good time to exercise that Now I am up, I will say that this is a question which

covers the whole field of peace and war, because it authorizes the President to confer a certain rank or create a certain office. Let me say a word or two upon this subthe fourth time with Gen. Scott, has run out. I think we have come to that period in our history when that at-temps will not be repeated. The fourth time it proved a complete failure. You have now tried a second experiment, but I will not designate that, because I will leave that for the impartial judgment of posterity. But the experiment tried in the election of Mr. Polk, and repeated in the election of Mr. Pierce, has been eminently successful, and it appears to me that we have approached a time somewhat similar to that which it was predicted we were to have during Mr. Monroe's administration-an era of good feeling; because I see in the Washington Union of this morning an extract from the New Hampshire Patriot: do you know where that is printed, Mr. President? I see that extract is put in here, and that in it the views are given of what the editor supposes; he does not intimate that he has talked with Gen. Pierce, but he gives what he supposes are to be the characteristics of the incoming Administration. And it is to be a glorious time for every body who stands inside of any organization which has the least pretence to health. No matter how sick they have been, no matter how rancorously the Barnburners may have blown up the Democracy in 1848, if they have repented, and only say they have come on the Baltimore platform in 1852, they are to be esteemed just as good as new, and there is to be no distinction.

country may bestow upon its distinguished servants in the field but, in my judgment, "peace hath her victories of peace are far grander and more glorious than those of war; and, in my judgment, those conquests in the soft of the war;" and, in my judgment, those conquests in the soft of peace are far grander and more glorious than those of war; and, in my judgment, those conquests in the war;" and in my judgment, those conquests in the soft of the true cause, that of the free political association, to the true cause, that of the render it right and proper that it should have emanated to him for acts of personal kish as been prolained, not a more glorious than those of war; and, in my judgment, those conquests in the same proposed to be conferred, which I stoully proclaimed that every thing they organized for in the from me. I am indebted to him for acts of personal kish as been achieved. This has been prolained, not from me. I am indebted to him for acts of personal kish as been achieved. This has been prolained, not from me. I am indebted to him for acts of personal kish as been achieved. This has been prolained that every thing they organization, but like the treaty which he, her Majesty's very healthlest organization in the capital of a conquest in the capital of a conquest in the first of the true cause, that of the true cause in thinks to the true cause in the story of th by men who stand outside of a healthy organization, but by those who stand in the very heart and centre of the very healthiest organization in the country. They say that every thing they proposed in 1848 they achieved and accomplished, and now they are to have the satisfaction of a double victory. They beat the Democrats in 1848, and they beat the Whigs in 1852; and, as becomes modest victors, they now claim having discharged a line of the country. dest victors, they now claim, having discharged a double duty, a double reward. And the editor who lives so near Gen. Pierce that he can almost hear him think, says it will not make any difference, that the man who went with the Barnburners in 1848 to defeat the illustrious Senator from Michigan-I am going to speak right out-

Mr. CASS. Oh, do not. Mr. HALE. Yes, I will; you will like me the better when I have spoken than now. I say that if, in 1848, by the organization then made, they achieved all that they proposed, they had better a thousand fold never had such an organization. And, sir, if I had supposed at that time that the object was to appeal to all the humanity and love of liberty, and the fear of God there was in the country, and thus train them all in as a drill-sergeant does his squad, for the purpose of vindicating the fancied or real

General Pierce's opinions are as to the controversy be-tween Young America and the Old Fogies. He is unfortunately entirely silent upon that subject, so far as I read the article, unless they may be considered as embraced who fancies he can under the various sections into which the party has been that he can make. divided; and I think that, so far as that is concerned, oth the Old Fogies and the Young Americans may occupy

urther developments shall be made. There is another thing about which the editor is very co is or is not our basin of water. He is also entirely silent about Cuba, the great question—the question of ques ons-about which all hearts are palpitating, and every pressed with regard to the practicability or the expedienof a measure some half a dozen degrees south of here, has more effect upon the calculations of prudent politicians than a dozen condemnations so many degrees north. ing Administration are to carry out to be silent upon this great question of the age.

But it may be said that this is none of my business.

That is true, sir; but you know that when we are here of things, and I declare that I feel the worst apprehensions and forebodings when I see the dark cloud which the future hangs over the patriotic foresight of those which the future hangs over the patriotic foresight of those who would carry the American eagle and the American standard over the continents and islands of the sea, by

Sir, I owe, perhaps, an apology to the Senate for going resolution.

Note: The second of the Control of the opportunity to de a thing and neglects it, it is just the Baltimore

Mr. SHIELDS. It passed the Senate, but failed in the of explanation? House for want of time.

Mr. HALE. Congress neglected to pass it; and inasthe Senate who thought so differently from me on that cocasion, who were out when the vote was taken, that they came in the next day and requested that the matter, by general consent, might be voted upon again, so that they might have the privilege of recording their names in proposition was before the country and before Congress, and Congress would not agree to it. They neglected or lieve it was so printed.

Mr. ADAMS. Well, sir, I had only a slight recollec-If, when Gen. Scott's laurels were fresh upon him, and the result; and, although I do not say that the Senator is the reason that you take it up after he has been de-

war was unjust and unconstitutional—I ask those gentle-men who believed so then if they do not believe so now? I ask them if the keepness of their moral perceptions has been blunted by the halo of glory which the victories that Mr. HALE. Mr. President, I di have been achieved have shed over this matter? If it if the Senstor wishes me to do so. has, they may vote for this resolution; but if they be-lieved what they said then, that that war was an unjustifiable one, I ask them by what code of ethics, or by what

would allow me, full justice to the character of Gen. against agitation: they have a right to do that. Scott. It happened to be my fortune to be in a private pledge themselves, secondly, to discountenance agi plaint upon the subject. I will not say that I go as far as those who go the furthest, but I will say that I go as far as any sensible man can prudently go in doing full justice to the honor, the patriotism, the skill, the genius, and the bravery, and all that sort of thing of Gen. Scott:

The specch was an offset to the vote, and ne had no complaint upon the subject. I will not say that I go as far as those who go the furthest, but I will say that I go as far as any sensible man can prudently go in doing full would have done all that the platform required him to do; justice to the honor, the patriotism, the skill, the genius, and the Democrat undertook to the Senator's theory, to inquire into the justice of the carry out the doctrine of his platform, he must follow war; and should he come to the conclusion that it was the unjust, he could not conscientiously discharge his profesbut inasmuch as I cannot vote for this resolution, without, in my humble judgment, implying an approbation of the war in which he achieved his victories, I must record

but inasmuch as I cannot vote for this resolution, without, in my humble judgment, implying an approbation of the war in which he achieved his victories, I must record

war; and should not conscientiously discharge his professional duties. If the theory of the honorable Senator is to be carried out, every officer of the army and navy will

have offered opposition to this resolution have dared to also soon be clear of me; and which will be the greate

said. I should like to know how it is possible for me to reply with becoming temper to a man who dares to get up in the face of the American Senate and utter a libel upon his country. If that country was wrong, it becomes him to act as a child would act towards its parent—cover it with a mantle which no eye could penetrate. He who glories in getting up here in the face of the Senate and denouncing the acts of his country is according to the like who glories in getting up here in the face of the Senate and denouncing the acts of his country is according to the like of the other day, whether a dead man could resign, as any other human being in this whole created world.

Mr. HALE. That is the best compliment I have ever had paid to me.

Mr. CHARLTON. I have another compliment for the Senator. I believe his spirit of fun is so great that it denouncing the acts of his country is unworthy to live would not be in the power of death to hold him from it; squad, for the purpose of vindicating the fancied or real wrongs of Mr. Van Buren, inflicted by the friends of General Cass—I speak of him as a historical man now—I say, if I had supposed that was the end and aim they had in view, I would sooner have had my right hand sequenced from my body than have gone to the ballot-box for the purpose of vindicating the fancied or real denouncing the acts of his country is unworthy to five under the institutions which our fathers have transmitted that is, provided there were not some powers that might to us. Nor, sir, could I reply to an individual who gets to under the institutions which our fathers have transmitted that is, provided there were not some powers that might to us. Nor, sir, could I reply to an individual who gets up here and tells you that this war was unjust and initiations, and yet at the same time avows that it was his desire that we should have robbed Mexico of the whole of the power of death to hold him from it; that I have upon all occasions steadily avoided every work and at the power of death to hold him from it; that I have upon all occasions steadily avoided every work and at the power of death to hold him from it; that I have upon all occasions steadily avoided every work and the institutions which our fathers have transmitted to us. Nor, sir, could I reply to an individual who gets that is, provided there were not some powers that might to us. Nor, sir, could I reply to an individual who gets that is, provided there were not some powers that might to us. Nor, sir, could I reply to an individual who gets that is, provided there were not some powers that might to us. Nor, sir, could I reply to an individual who gets that is, provided there were not some powers that might to us. Nor, sir, could I reply to an individual who gets that is, provided there were not some powers that might to us. Nor, sir, could I reply to an individual who gets that is, provided there were not some powers that might to us. Nor, sir, could I reply to an individual who gets such a purpose.

I say, then, that this article to which I have alluded has that much pretty distinctly shadowed out; but I am shire conscience could not be satisfied until we had dealt sorry, for the sake of that peace and harmony which I wish to see all around me, to have to state that this.

When the possessions is the possessions in the wholesale robbery of all the Mexican possessions.

Nor, sir, is it necessary for me to allude to that other soldier of our country? Why should we not do it? Is it because we believe that war to have been unboly and unwish to see all around me, to have to state that this editor does not "think" a little further. He is very clear in thinking in reference to these different factions that it was just have operated in times past. He thinks that it was just as meritorious to support Mr. Van Buren in 1848 as to support General Cass; and it is no matter whether a man was in Mr. Polk's Cabinet or out of it; that will neither help nor hurt any man; any man can have a clean bill of heart, help nor hurt any man; any man can have a clean bill of heart, he for a strategy of the convention of the strategy help nor hurt any man; any man can have a clean bill of health as far as that is concerned, let his position be what it may. But the editor is not so clear in regard to some it may. But the editor is not so clear in regard to some it may what he thinks the trust sir, that there is no man here, that there is no man here, that there is no man here, that there is no man here in the condition of the man described by trust, sir, that there is no man here, that there is no narrow-minded bigot in our midst, who would permit his
party or his personal feelings to influence his conduct on
such an occasion. And if there he any low demagogue
the Revolution has so far latted of its lesson that this lesson that th

proposed to let the vote be taken at once; but if any with equal hope the auxious stool until some other and discussion should become necessary hereafter, I shall take there is too brave a heart within its bosom to beat from sayings or actions of mine. part in it.

silent. He does not favor us with what he thinks are Hampshire suggests that, finding myself in the compa-General Pierce's opinions as to whether the Gulf of Mexi-ny I am in, I should perhaps be induced to change my a patriotic devotion and a patriotic desire to outrun the impulses of Democracy, are anxious to be beforehand on this subject. They are left in the most frightful state of differ with that Senator in all three of the positions which conferred upon him by it. But, after all, when you look papers which represent the interest, and you know, sir, his propositions. Sir, I happened to have the fortune to that rank.

what that is, which controls this country. I have seen be enabled to form a tolerably accurate opinion, I think. Sir, let us do justice at all times. There were cogent

> General Taylor received express instructions from the it is for Gen. Scott that I mean the compliment. s not worth have spoken have spoken altural interlitural inter-

roper to admonish my friend from California (Mr. WEL- servation, which I desire to go to the country. sively to forbid the propriety of conferring this rank. It since, in this Hall, prior to the meeting of the National it-I do not know which-and in law, if a man has an that if they incorporated the fugitive slave law into the platform, or placed one negro upon their pole, same as if he refused. The opportunity has been before they would be annihilated and destroyed; and informed the American Congress preceding this time, a proposition us that if they did so the Buffalo Democrats could hardly has been before Congress to confer it, and yet it did not stand upon the platform.

Mr. HALE. Will the Senator allow me a single word

Mr. ADAMS. Certainly.

Mr. HALE. The Senate will recollect-if what I said

opportunity was before you previous to the last Presi-dential election, and you declined to confer the honor. had heard his warning voice before, and I had witnessed when the memory of the events was recent, and their proved a false prophet, yet, having heard his voice once praise was filling every tongue, you neglected or refused in warning, and as it seemed to come in the same way to confer this bauble on him, what will the country say now, I presumed it was just about as harmless. We must recollect that the distinguished Senator was a competitor feated for the Presidency?

And now I will appeal to those gentlemen who thought with me—no, sir, I will not say that; I do not know that there is any body who thought with me, but I will say to those gentlemen who thought the Mexican war was unjust, and I believe there were some such; I believe a gether satisfied, he says, with the platform assumed by majority of the House of Representatives put that opin-ion in the shape of a resolution or amendment, that the fault, to some extent; but I would ask that Senator if he did not, in his tour as a candidate, himself draw a striking distinction between the Whig and the Democratic platforms upon this subject?

Mr. HALE. Mr. President, I did, and I will state it.

Mr. ADAMS. Certainly. Mr. HALE. Well, I am glad to hear it, and I think it shows the gentleman's taste in wanting me to tell it. In process of reasoning, they come to the conclusion that it is consistent with that opinion to confer this honor upon Gen. Scott?

the discussions in which I engaged I uniformly spoke this language when I referred to the platforms: I said that in a moral point of view I did not think there was the least opinions which I entertain of Gen. Scott on this occasion. that they would "deprecate and discountenance agitation." Well now, said I, "to deprecate" means to pray marks upon the subject, and I did, so far as my abilities against, and therefore the Whigs are obliged to pray Scott. It happened to be my fortune to be in a private pledge themselves, secondly, to discountenance agitation, party a few days afterwards when some one introduced and that they can do without going out of their track, happened to have done me the honor of reading my poor speech; and he said that he had no fault to find; that the speech was an offset to the vote, and he had no comther when you come to analyze it?

Sa principle which it is a principle which it i

my vote against it, and against all the amendments.

Mr. CLEMENS. Mr. President, I have no wish to the two platforms; he had one of his own; and we all opinion just, before he enters the list on the side of his protract this discussion. I rarely ever make speeches know the appreciation of the country of that platform.

I shall vote against the resolution under consideration be effected by argument, or it is necessary to explain my for reasons which I suggested when I first addressed the shire is sincere in saving that he would vote for this resoposition. In this case I have no idea that a single vote Senate, that I believe all the honor that can be conferred lution were it not for the circumstance which he has menin the Senate can be changed by any thing which I can upon General Scott for his services in the late war has say, or by any thing which has been said, or will be said. properly been conferred by the vote of thanks of this body:

served this honor, it is he. And not one of those who him. I, sir, am sorry to say to him that the Senate will question his right to the honor, if the resolution should misfortune the country will have to judge between us. If that point. I were to remain here, I should never expect to get clear of the honorable Senator from New Hampshire. I believe that if he were buried in slave soil he would as certainly with herein the country with nave to judge between us. If were to remain here, I should never expect to get clear of the honorable Senator from New Hampshire. I believe that if he were buried in slave soil he would as certainly with herein the country with nave to judge between us. If were to remain here, I should never expect to get clear of the honorable Senator from New Hampshire. I believe that if he were buried in slave soil he would as certainly with herein the country with nave to judge between us. If were to remain here, I should never expect to get clear of the honorable Senator from New Hampshire. I believe that if he were buried in slave soil he would as certainly rise from the dead and solve the problem which he an-

who fancies he can make credit by it, he is welcome to all that he can make.

I did not propose to say one word upon this resolution.

I did not propose to say one word upon this resolution.

I sthe condition in which the honorable Senator places the purpose, to stand alone. I am quite willing, therefore, to absolve the whole body of compromise Democrats, in tives will influence the United States of America; that the chamber and out of it, from all responsibility for any any such consideration as that. For one, I think that it Mr. ADAMS. Mr. President, the Senator from New was elemency which ended the war, and not cowardice

In reference to the other consideration mentioned b position, and vote differently. I have found that all questions have advocates, both good and bad, and therefore I never form my opinions from the ability of the adsolution. Then why should I not vote for it? I confess ceived to be the rights of an individual in debate, and the tions—about which all hearts are parpitating, and every-body is so anxious. Why, sir, patriotism is impatient un-der check to go and plant the standard of republican lib-erty on the shores of Cuba, and to extend the area of free-dom over that Island. There are a great many who, with with Mexico, as assumed by the Senator from New Hamp- a high office, for which I never could have voted for him- parliamentary law is different, and it is this: "The conuncertainty, and it is entirely problematical whether the he took. I differ with him as to the three reasons which seriously at that, what is it but a name? And why should uncertainty, and it is entirely problematical whether the area of freedom is to receive this enlargement, and the friends of it are to receive this encouragement from the incoming Administration. Indeed, sir, I have seen some outgivings, or misgivings—I do not know which to call them, but there were certainly "givings"—in some of the proposition with the gentleman, for me to decrease, which rearranged the interest and you know sir.

what that is, which controlled the late President of the some misgivings or some givings-out from papers far south of the motives which controlled the late President of the United States, who had charge of the Government at that it will be for the interest of gentlemen who have clear that it will be for the interest of considering their interest as the interest of the constant properties. It was the interest of the constant properties of the constant pro some misgivings or some givings-out from papers far south of the motives which controlled the late President of the president of the motives which controlled the late President of the president of the motives which controlled the late President of the motives w terest of the country, to have Cuba annexed, and it is entirely problematical in their minds what the effect of that

Mexico, nor a desire to extend the institution of slavery, Admirable Crichton in these days. But I will cheerfully tirely problematical in their minds what the effect of that portion of that distinguished man's motives. He lived, on the footing which he has done, to confer this title on sir, in higher atmosphere—he was too pure a patriot to allow any such unworthy motives to actuate his conduct.

I shall not consume the time of the Senate by going into through cowardice and weakness! The Senator from much in the way in which it was said a sailor recommendation. annexation would be. Sir, you know that a doubt ex- portion of that distinguished man's motives. He lived, on the footing which he has done, to confer this title on I shall not consume the time of the Senate by going into through cowardice and weakness! The Senator from the particular circumstances of that war. Sufficient be it Illinois has truly told us that a small band of men threw Therefore I think it is unkind in those who undertake to for me briefly to allude to facts, which are simple and plain, themselves into the heart of the enemy's country; they luminate and lubricate upon the views which the incom- and which every impartial mind, by reference to the his- were mowed down by the iron-hail, and yet they fought tory of the times, must know and understand. A dispute their way, bravely and successfully, to the achievement existed in relation to the territory lying between the of the highest honors. Shall we be kept from confer-Nueces and the Rio Grande. It was claimed by our Go-vernment, and the President believed it to be his duty to which have been presented? No, sir. I anxiously and we are not to speak for individuals, but we should endeavor, if we can, to work up our notions to an enlarged who had the command of our gallant little army at that I would vote for the amendment of the Senator from Arfrom where it was to some point nearer the Rio Grande. be inconsistent with the Constitution of the country. But ted States I am the last one to give an exposition of the

of the office. By the passage of this resolution the Senate of the office of the office. By the passage of this resolution the Senate of the office of the o mmenced for any of the unholy purposes imputed to late campaign of the distinguished individual whom this resolution is intended to honor, and to whom that plat-But, sir, the Senator from New Hampshire has thought form referred. I beg to make in regard to it a single ob-The platform to which the Senator has referred was

stated that he would not appoint to office any man who platform. There was no such doctrine announced by the opposite candidate: but, according to the honorable Sentor's statement-if he may be supposed to understand the feeling of the dominant party—a general amnesty has been declared. The honorable Senator from Ohio, (Mr. Chase,) who sits before me, has said here, in the presence of his Democratic brethren of the Senate, that he belongs to the majority of this body-that he belongs to the great Democratic party. According, therefore, to the paper to which the Senator from New Hampshire has referred, and which he supposes to be the exponent of the opinions of General Pierce, he is one of those who may be the recipients of the highest honors under the resident elect. Sir, if Gen. Scott had been elected, the honorable Senator from Ohio would have been entirely and absolutely excluded from the possibility of receiving any office from him, and so would the Senator from New Hampshire. It was therefore probable that we should see, as we have seen in the late political contest, every one connected with the political association to which those gentlemen belong voting and doing all they could against the old hero; and it is therefore that we them now united in opposing him, even in this resolution his favor have asserted. Mr. BRADBURY .- The Senator will allow me to in-

puire if he meant to have it understood that the Senator om Ohio was one of the supporters of Gen. Pierce? w. He announces himself. Mr. PRATT. I do not kno as I understood him, to belong to the majority of the

Mr. BRADBURY. No. sir. Mr. WELLER. No, sir; he does not belong to us.

Mr. PRATT. I do not know where or to whom he belongs, but I know he said, in the presence of the Senate this morning, (as I and those around me understood him,) that he did belong to the majority party in this body—to the great Democratic party—to that party, therefore, which, according to the paper published at Concord, and referred to by the Senator from New Hampshire, is privileged to receive any of the offices which may be conferred upon the supporters of General Pierce.
I listened to the speech of the Senator from New Hamp-

shire with some attention. He spoke for about one hour-A new words more and I shall take my seat. I cannot difference between them in the world, but practically be misunderstood or misrepresented in regard to the opinions which I entertain of Gen. Scott on this occasion.

difference between them in the world, but practically Mr. PRATT. Yes, sir, the Senator spoke for one hour, there was: I put it in this way: The Whig party resolved and there was but one single observation made by him that they would "deprecate and discountenance aging." consideration, and that was, that although General Scott, for his military achievements, fully deserved every thing which the resolution proposes to give him, yet that he could not consent to give he cannot separate those achievements from the war which he believes to have been unjust and improper. Sir, that me to the General, very kindly alluding to the fact that I simply by standing still and making faces; and that is all had voted and made a speech against him. The General the Whigs are bound to do by their platform, "to depress a principle which it would be horrible to have go

What is that sentiment when you come to analyze it ?

Sir, I cannot believe that the Senator from New Hamptioned; because I am sure he cannot think that a soldier One would have thought that it would have been one of the first impulses of patriotism to have vindicated the title of the country to its own clear and indisputable soil, better that the measure is right in attributing the fore it went to attack another nation for soil to, to say the least of it, was not quite so clear and in this country to attack another nation for soil to, to say the least of it, was not quite so clear and in this country to attack another nation for soil to, to say the least of it, was not quite so clear and in this country to attack another nation for soil to which its title, to say the least of it, was not quite so clear and in this country to its own clear and indisputable soil. In relation to my position, I have no difficulties which it substantive is to be blotted out of the political dictionary and the mere creation or conferring of the title of lieutensists to be blotted out of the political dictionary in the fact that the measure is right in itself, and the mere creation to my position, I have no difficulties which it substantive is to be blotted out of the political dictionary in the fact that the measure is right in itself, and the mere creation to my position, I have no difficulties which it substantive is to be blotted out of the political dictionary in the fact that the measure is right in itself, and the mere creation to my position to my posit in a war constitutionally declared does not deserve credit

dier; and I bear testimony not merely to his worth as a citizen, not merely to his eminence as a military leader, but to his honesty, his integrity, and his patriotism, in every relation of life. Sir, if any man ever lived, aside under consideration.

Sir, the Senator tells us that we shall soon be clear of the last any title from him who was the Father of his Country, who descrete the discharge many of which, I believe, have proved untrue.

I have however, the great pleasure to say to him that one prophecy which he has made is certainly true, for he has possible the grounds on which I should feel myself convinced me that it is my duty to vote for the resolution strained to vote. I have been actuated, in no degree whatever, by any desire to impair in the least any title from him who was the Father of his Country, who descrete the discharge many of which, I believe, have proved untrue.

I have, however, the great pleasure to say to him that one prophecy which he has made is certainly true, for he has possible the grounds on which I should feel myself convinced me that it is my duty to vote for the resolution.

Sir, the Senator tells us that we shall soon be clear of the illustrious General whose name has been so frequently introduced into the last of the convinced me that it is my duty to vote for the resolution.

Sir, the Senator tells us that we shall soon be clear of the illustrious General whose name has been so frequently introduced into the last of the strained to vote. I have been actuated, in no degree quently introduced into this debate to the honor, respect, or gratitude of his country. I have no more to say upon

In respect to my political position, I prefer always that my acts shall speak. I care very little about mere names. I call myself a Democrat, and so long as I am satisfied that the principles which I hold are sound and democratic, and the applications which I propose to make of those principles are just and proper, it matters very little to me by what name the principles or the action may be called by others. Epithets are giways cheap, but not always fit. Every Senator, I think, with whom I have served du-

ring the past three years, will do me the justice to say that I have upon all occasions steadily avoided every word and act which could in any way wound or offend any one

And now, Mr. President, with no more preface, let me say that I claim no identification with the Democratic paraished ty as organized upon the Baltimore platform. I did not Is it vote for their candidate at the recent election. The plat-

Mr. HALE. Mr. President, I am glad of what has happened, and I hope this debate will not be without profit. I wish, though, to pay a little attention to the honorable Senator from Maryland, (Mr. Pratt.) I appealed once. Senate decided, upon a formal vote, that it was in order to accuse a man of acting here from other motives than those which should actuate a Senator. That you will find amongst your recorded decisions; but the rule of sequences of a measure may be reprobated in strong terms. but to arraign the motives of those who propose to advocate it is a personality, and against order

Senator from Georgia. It indicates to my mind progress, and progress in the right direction. He said he had we are driving at; and I am glad that I find that one, oced to get a pig on board a vessel, and that was to put his nose towards the vessel, and catch hold of his tail and pull him backwards. By some such process of reasoning I have convinced the Senator from Georgia; but he has gone to the right place, and we will set up another stone there. We have made progress, and made it in the right direction.

But I want to thank the Senator from Maryland. What I have said before was not to thank him; but I desire now Whig platform. Now, sir, this is the sixth year of my standard over the continents and islands of the sea, by long to the United States when the war was commenced this silence which is maintained by the President elect and his friends. Let me tell those gentlemen, if they want my humble opinion, (and I know it is not worth before their time. The idea that the agricultural points and islands of the sea, by long to the United States when the war was commenced by the President upon any body else, and therefore I shall done all that I proposed; and I can, like Simeon, "devote for the resolution in its present form.

Mr. BORLAND. There seems to be some objection to by the Mexican Government. I do not care particularly about it, and my amendment. I do not care particularly about it, and a Whig all the time; that is, a Whig in disguise, and not worth have suggested, that it may be present form.

Wr. BORLAND. There seems to be some objection to my amendment. I do not care particularly about it, and a Whig all the time; that is, a Whig in disguise at that. Now I have suggested, that it may be present form.

The local transfer of the resolution in its present form.

Wr. BORLAND. There seems to be some objection to my amendment. I do not care particularly about it, and a Whig all the time; that is, a Whig in disguise, and not worth have suggested, that it may be present form.

The Mexicans themselves deemed it recovery much disguised at that. Now I have suggested, that it may be present form.

The Mexicans the was upon territory which was commenced to the resolution in its present form.

Mr. BORLAND. There seems to be some objection to my amendment. I do not care particularly about it, and a Whig all the time; that is possible, as gentlemen learned in the Constitution have suggested, that it may be upconstitution have suggested. term in the Senate, and if I have achieved that, I have upon me to give an exposition which I had given of it in

The honorable Senator from Georgia altogether overestimates my powers, both of reasoning scriously or of being humorous. Sir, it is no sort of merit in a man to exhibit humor if he has the subjects of it all around him. But when a man has to travel away off at a distance, and a man has subjects all around him, and he has only just entertained opinions different from those stated in the to put out his hand and touch them, there is no great merit in it. The Senator, therefore, estimates my powers altogether too highly. Upon another field I have no doubt I should most signally fail. The compliment is to the richness of the material, and not to the skill of the opera-

tor. [Laughter.] Having said thus much, I come back to the question. In regard to that, the honorable Senator from Maryland paid me a compliment, though he did not mean to do so. He said that I made one remark which was applicable to the subject before us. I desire to be just, and I wish I could return the compliment. [Laughter.] But, sir, I have prescribed to myself in bestowing compliments and in the uttering of witticisms that which utterly forbids it and that is to speak nothing but the truth; and that shuts the mouth of compliment on this occasion. Although it is, as I understand it, almost always out of order for one person to impeach the motives of another, I will say this, that, so far as General Scott is concerned, what I say about him I said years ago, before he was nominated, and before I thought he would be nominated. I thought then, and I said that so far as the mere soldier goes, he does merit as much as those who have spoken the loudest in

I wish I had the power to make what is so clear and plain to my own mind, a little plainer to some one else. I wish I had the power of making palpable the proposition that a vote of thanks to a general after a victory does include approbation of the war. The honorable Senator says that that doctrine is monstrous, or horrible—I do not know which epithet he used, but I believe both. Does he know the author of the sentiment? Sir. I trust he does because I know that Maryland is prolific in scholars and in scholarship, and I take it that it is not all engrossed by one of the Senators from Maryland. Sir, the author of that "horrible" sentiment was Lord Chatham, the elder Pitt; and the occasion for expressing it was on a vote of thanks to some of the British officers for the victories they had gained over the American colonies. And, further than that, the honorable Senator wants to

know what an officer is to do when he is called upon to fight in an unjust war. Sir, that same history will tell him, and it will also tell him that there were officers in the British army who, when they were ordered to draw their swords in an unconstitutional and oppressive war, tendered their commissions to his Majesty.

Mr. CASS. Who were they? Mr. HALE. Read my former speech, and you will Mr. CASS. I would rather refer to you now. There

may have been one such instance. Mr. HALE. There was.

Mr. CASS. I say there may have been one.
Mr. HALE. I wish there had been one in this country.
tell you, if there had been one, he would have been President. If Gen. Scott had done it, it would have elected him. Gentlemen are altogether mistaken when they un-dertake to judge what the popular sentiment is by certain manifestations which are easily manufactured, but which do not come from the heart of the people. But I will leave the subject.
Mr. SHIELDS. In accordance with the suggestion of

the honorable Senator from Michigan, I move that the word "revived" be stricken out, and the word "created inserted in its stead. The smendment was agreed to.

Mr. HALE called for the yeas and nays on the engrossment of the resolution. The yeas and nays were ordered, and being taken, re-

sulted:
YEAS—Messrs. Atchison, Badger, Bell, Brooke, Butler, Cass, Charlton, Clemens, Cooper, Davis, De Saussure, Dixon, Dodge of Wisconsin, Dodge of Iowa, Fish, Geyer, Gwin, Hunter, James, Jones of Tennessee, Mason, Miller, Morton, Pearce, Pratt, Rusk, Seward, Shields, Smith, Soule, Spruance, Underwood, Upham, and Wade—34.
NAYS—Messrs. Adams, Bradbury, Bright, Cathcart, Chase, Salah, Hala, Hamlin, Naria, Sumnar, Tones, Walker—12.

Folch, Hale, Hamlin, Norris, Sumner, Toucey, Walker-12. So the joint resolution was ordered to a third reading.